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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
DULL.

Barometer

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 10, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 8 a.m. 68
Humidity 89 " 85

April 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 8 a.m. 76
Humidity 98 " 99

7913 日九廿月二

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

三拜禮 號十月四英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM THE BATTLEFRONT.

German Artillery Very Active.

London, April 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery early this morning developed great activity from the Le Bassee canal to the south of Arras. There is heavy hostile shelling in the neighbourhoods of Villers Bretonneux and Maricourt Labba.

Renewal of Attack Expected.

London, April 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official announcement says:—A renewal of the attack on a vast front must be expected. Yesterday on the Oise and Aisne we withdrew in order to reduce the salient and after fulfilling the mission of holding the enemy while the French main body took up new positions. The Germans are attempting to represent this as a simple operation in the great German attack, perhaps, hoping to attract some of our reserves here and so ease the Somme front, which is still their main objective. The enemy is employing French prisoners three kilometres behind the firing line.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

A Basis of Agreement Discovered.

London, April 9.
The Times says that the Government has found in the deliberations of the Irish Convention a basis for proposals as regards the Government of Ireland, but their scheme of conscription for Ireland is not conditional upon the acceptance of these proposals by Parliament. Conscription will be insisted upon whatever the fate of the proposals.

The New Home Rule Bill.

London, April 9.
The Daily Express says that the new Home Rule Bill will include an Irish Parliament at Dublin with an Executive responsible thereto, military service, safeguards for Protestant minorities, no control of the navy, army or foreign policy and a new Customs arrangement.

MR. HENDERSON'S ATTITUDE.

Policy of Conciliation Abandoned.

London, April 9.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking in London, said that the Kaiser and his War Lords, by the latest attack, had drawn the British people together in a consecrated and determined effort to destroy militarism. Mr. Henderson abandoned the policy of conciliation which he had hitherto favoured, because the Western offensive, following the shameful treatment of Russia, proved that organised Prussian brutality was seeking world domination, threatening the free development of national and international life.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Situation in Finland.

London, April 9.
The Times' correspondent at Stockholm says there is a very strong anti-German party in Finland, including not merely the whole commercial and industrial elements but even General Count Mannerheim, commanding the White Army. But the White troops are pro-German. The Entente should take the steps which the anti-German Finns recommend, because Finland is rapidly becoming a German province.

Some Necessary Steps.

London, April 9.
A Times' editorial urges the Allies to protect and keep free the harbour of Kola in Russian Lapland, keep open the Murman Railway, which is the door of European Russia, besides trying to maintain relations with the powerful anti-German Finnish party. It says that there can be no just comparison between the action of the Allies at Vladivostok and the German invasion of Finland, and the Allies must spare no effort to prevent Siberia sharing the fate of Finland.

Germany Demands Disarmament.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Germany has telegraphed to the Commission for Foreign Affairs demanding the immediate disarmament of the Russian Fleet and the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace.

The Germans at Rangoon have demanded the cessation of the destruction of Russian warships, harbours and forts, and also that the bolts and sights of guns on ships and land batteries must be removed before April 11. The crews of Russian ships must return to Russia except small nucleus crews.

THE BUDGET.

More Taxes Foreshadowed.

London, April 9.
The Daily Mail says that Mr. Bonar Law in the new Budget hopes to obtain a thousand million pounds from taxpayers, increasing the income tax and duties on beer, spirits and licences also for tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, and imposing an ad valorem tax on articles of luxury.

COUNT CZERNIN'S "LIE."

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Clemenceau has issued a note regarding Count Czernin's "lie" in which he states that the Austrian Emperor in a letter of March, 1917, admitted the justice of the French claims regarding Alsace Lorraine. The newspapers regard the admission as most important.

ARAB SUCCESSES.

London, April 9.
The Press Bureau says that according to advices from Egypt, the Arabs have had several successful engagements, defeating or capturing small bodies of Turks in Southern Hedjaz and also destroying the Port Sudan Railway near Bowat, derailing a train near Sirdat. Moreover, Arabs occupied Kerak on Sunday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH RAID ON COLOGNE.

Nearly Three Hundred People Killed.

London, April 9.
A Beale telegram states that 248 were killed in a British air raid on Cologne. Half the victims were soldiers in a troop train, ready to start for the Western Front. The raid caused the greatest panic.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Acting Secretary for War announces that the transportation of American troops to France has already been accelerated.

THE RANK OF GENERAL.

London, April 9.
A Royal Warrant states that promotion to the rank of General will henceforth be by selection instead of by seniority.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONT.

London, April 9.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Just before dawn this morning the enemy developed a truly terrific bombardment north of the Somme, lasting an hour but I have not yet been able to learn the meaning of it. Our troops are ceaselessly vigilant, for an early resumption of the German offensive on a grand scale is expected any time. We retaliated to the gas-shelling of Arras, and by gas-shelling German positions thereabouts. We now know definitely that the objective of the big attack on April 9 by ten divisions of Von der Maritz's army was the high ground about Douencourt, Mailly Maillet and Colincamp. This encounter developed into a pitched open battle wherein, despite his superior numbers, the enemy made very little headway. Our counter-attacks have since further reduced his gains.

German prisoners subsequently taken state that this failure considerably upset all plans since the German second army was so disorganised by it that a further serious effort was impossible for some days. They also say that there is much confusion behind the enemy lines and a lack of liaison owing to many people not knowing quite where they are. A draft recently arrived for the Ninety-Sixth Infantry Reserve composed of thirty men who participated in the Berlin strike.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Except for hostile artillery firing at different parts of the battle-front, especially in the neighbourhood of Buequoy, there is nothing to report.

A wireless German official message says: We drove out the enemy from strong positions on the heights eastward of Courcelette. Troops advancing on the eastern border of Courcelette and via Barisies stormed a hillcock north-eastward of Folembay and advanced as far as Vermeil. The prisoners now number two thousand.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring on the evening of 8th inst. says: The heavy bombardment mentioned earlier died down after an hour, apparently smothered by the violence of our reply. Wet, cold and dreary weather has commenced. It is said the weather during this offensive is the first time the luck in this respect has gone against the Germans.

A French communiqué says: The enemy's pressure has continued north of Arras region and lower Coney Forest. Our advanced elements resisted and delayed the advance of the enemy, who were very superior numerically, inflicting very heavy losses. There has been reciprocal lively artillery activity on the Somme front and between Montdidier and Noyon.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Our low-fliers dropped ten tons of bombs and fired many rounds at hostile troops and transport on the battle-front. We downed eight enemies and drove down nine. Four of ours are missing. Our night-bombers dropped five and a half tons of bombs on Donai railway station and Bapaume.

THE VLADIVOSTOK LANDING.

Why It Was Effectuated.

London, April 9.
Reuter is informed that the Anglo-Japanese landing at Vladivostok was solely necessitated by disturbances at Vladivostok, where on March 4 Japanese business premises were pillaged and Japanese killed. The landing has no relation with any so-called Japanese intervention in Siberia nor any movement of wider character than indicated.

To Resist the Japanese.

Petrograd, April 9.
The Government has proclaimed a state of war through-out Siberia and ordered the Siberian Soviets to organise detachments of Red Guards to resist the Japanese.

A Purely Local Affair.

Moscow, April 9.
The Commissary for Foreign Affairs has formally protested to the Allied representatives as regards the landing at Vladivostok, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the forces. The Allies replying characterised the landing as a purely local affair, due to local complications and said affairs would be soon settled.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Copenhagen, April 9.
A telegram from St. Avanger reports that a British warship destroyed a Zeppelin off Jægersbo.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AND RUSSIA.

A Demand Regarding the Russian Fleet.

Petrograd, April 9.
In response to the Russian protest against the German landing in Finland Germany has demanded that the Russian Baltic fleet leave Finnish waters by the 15th inst. The Council of Commissioners has ordered the fleet to comply.

Warships Blown Up.

Washington, April 9.
The State Department learns that the Russian warships were blown up off Finland and destroyed after the German warships had fired upon them. Three of the former were battleships.

America's Naval Assistance.

New York, April 9.
Mr. Daniels has announced that over 150 American warships, exclusive of submarine chasers, are now operating in Europe waters.

BOLO PASHA'S EXECUTION POSTPONED.

Paris, April 9.
The execution of Bolo Pasha has been postponed in order to allow him to make a statement which may bear upon other cases before the Courts.

THE NEW LAND LADY.

Miss Talbot, Revivalist.

Harold Bagbie writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

Of the good things which may issue from this war is a revival of the old English country life. The happy village may be born again.

If this reformation should come, it will be the work of women. Left to men, the village would have gone from one stage of dullness and desolation to another, ruling under the eye of heaven for lack, not of a tax on corn, but of a little imagination.

Men were making a dreadful mess of things. I remember suggesting to Mr. Lloyd George six or seven years ago that he should ask for the Board of Agriculture, and set himself to revive our agricultural life. He agreed that it offered to creative statesmanship never attempted to do women have now begun to do under the driving urgency of war.

We owe much to Miss Talbot, director of the Women's Branch of the Board of Agriculture, the first woman ever admitted to any position of responsibility in that extra conservative establishment. It remains to be seen whether she will be the Horace Plunkett of England; but already she has done enough to earn our gratitude. Under her direction there are now two armies of women growing food for us in this country. One of these is a mobile army of 7,000 women, the expeditionary force, as it were, of our feminine agriculturists; the other is an immobile army of some 220,000 women, composed of villagers who labour in their own localities. The mobile army of 7,000 is composed of volunteers, and I am inclined to think that in their ranks are some of the most heroic women of the nation.

For these are war-workers in whom hard service offers neither the consolation of an attractive uniform nor the rewards of high wages. They work for seven days a week, beginning with the first grey hours of dawn and ending up with a lantern in the dark of the evening. They have given no holidays. They have no city diversions for spare hours. They pay as much as 16s. or 17s. for their board and lodging, and they receive about 18s. for their toil. No minister, or newspaper, so far as I know, has yet told these women that they are among the most gallant of our war-workers. Their self-sacrifice has not yet attracted the attention of any commentator, except the caricaturist and the manufacturer of revues. They are neglected, but they are most gallantly fighting the U-boat.

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To restore village life, Miss Talbot, with Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, is helping her, in doing all she can to further what are called women's institutes. These institutes resemble the Village Guilds which flourished in England up to the end of the 16th century. They provide educational facilities, and so on, and give pleasure.

At the head of these splendid women is Miss Talbot, reckoned by all those who know her work as one of the ablest women in the country. She is a lady of middle age, with a good masculine voice, large humorous eyes, and a quietly decisive manner. She gives you the impression that she has just got off a ship after a tremendous hammering on the high seas, and is feeling all the better for that—baking up, and doesn't care a button if her hair is a little disarranged and her garments say-bow. She belongs to that considerable body of aristocracy which is completely overlooked by the photographer and the paragraphist of the society journal. She is intellectual, unfashionable, original, and a worker. She has been all over the Empire, and loves it as her friend the late Earl Grey loved it, passionately, as a great spiritual force, as a moral attitude, as something to be shaped and inspired to the glory and service of humanity. And this love goes with a profound common sense. Miss Talbot's laugh tells you that she is neither a fanatic nor a jingo. I am sure she would never break Privy Councillor's windows, or go on hunger strike, or work herself up into a tearing rage over opinions contrary to her own. But I am sure she would work herself to skin and bone for a good sensible idea on the road of evolution.

She told me that the women of the Land Army are taken from all classes, but that most of them come from domestic service or from factories. The other day she stood admiring a vigorous girl working in a farmer's field, and asked her what she had been doing before the war. The girl replied that she had been a housemaid in the Mansion House. "And wouldn't you," asked Miss Talbot, "rather be back tending the Lord Mayor's parlour, than working so hard in the fields?" The girl protested that not for all the world would she exchange the open air for the Mansion House. No fear! Never again!

But Miss Talbot looks ahead. Will this enthusiasm last? Will the life of a village continue to content? She sees that a new life must be born if we are to keep women on the land. The land, she says, is in some ways better than most other employments for women; it is not a dead-end occupation; it presents opportunities of various kinds; and it is healthy, interesting, natural. But the village is dull.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 9.
Silver is quoted at 45 1/2. There is no demand and the market is steady.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Chang King-ming, Commander-in-Chief on the eastern front, has wired to the Authority that the cruisers Hsi Yang, Shai Wo and five others at present in Amoy harbour are prepared for action and that Admiral Lam Kiu-shai, appointed by the Central Government, has recently arrived with two more cruisers.

Chung Wei Chao's troops (from Mukden) having reached Hunan, the defence position in Shuihwa has become very serious. Chao Kai-yu, the chief of the Military Department of the Military Government, has consulted with the Tachun with a view to despatching six battalions to guard the northern boundary of Kwangtung. The Tachun has agreed to send six battalions of King Wei troops as requested. Li Kwei-sung has been shot by order of the Tachun for having wrongfully accused and given false evidence against another of the murderer of Ching Pih-kwong.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

assistance to their members, and develop rational enjoyment. Wherever one of these institutes is established, the boredom and inertia of rural existence are challenged, and wherever they are successfully set going intelligence and joy give a new horizon to the life of that village.

If women take permanently to the land and continue to associate themselves together in these institutes, it is reasonably certain that we shall have a new English Arcady. The person, the churchwarden, and the village postmaster may shake their heads, and prophesy a judgment from heaven, but these young women, marching shoulder to shoulder, will press forward to a fuller existence. They will have their songs and dances, they will dress as they choose, they will think as they like, and they will respect no conventions which are not rationally founded. The very fact that their institutes will establish in our villages the sense of communal existence is in itself a revolution. Rural individualism is doomed. These girls, with their education improving and their girdles expanding, are destined to be the pioneers of a joyous agriculture.

In the meantime they are growing more food for us, learning their business thoroughly, finding out that nature is just as interesting as a street of shops, and realising that beauty ministers to the peace and happiness of the mind. A new Arcady would be splendid, but a new womanhood, this would be heaven on earth.

GENERAL NEWS.

Complimentary Banquets.
Mr. Hsing Hai-ling, Director-General of (Conservancy) Works in Tientsin, gave a banquet recently at the Mint Buildings, Tientsin, in honor of Capt. W. Ford Tyler, the members of the Suiho Consulate, and the Consular Body. The compliment was returned the following evening at the Astor House when the Band of the 16th U. S. Infantry performed a selection of music.

Newchwang's Generosity.
The community has been giving further proofs of its generosity, writes a Newchwang correspondent. Last month it raised some Frs. 13,000 for the French Red Cross and on Saturday, March 23, it set aside the day for an effort to continue the endowment of its bed in the Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital in Belfast. The result will richly yield from \$130 to \$150.

Sale of Silk to the Enemy.
Home, Tuesday, March 5.—In connection with the scandals over the alleged sale of silk to the enemy, three directors of a company for utilizing silk waste have been arrested. The *Popol*, Italia gives the numbers of fourteen railroad cars loaded with silk which were permitted to go to Chiaochoo as recently as the last week in February. From Chiaochoo, which is in Switzerland, on the Italian frontier, the newspaper says the cars undoubtedly reached Germany.

Call For 5,000 Nurses.
Washington, March 7.—A call for 5,000 nurses between now and June 1 for services in military hospitals at home and abroad has been made upon the Red Cross by Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army. Nearly 7,000 nurses already have been supplied by the Red Cross, but the need for more grows imperative daily. Of the eighty or ninety thousand registered nurses in the United States, General Gorgas estimates that approximately 30,000 will be needed in army hospitals during this year.

Disappointed in Love.
Amsterdam, March 7.—The mystery in the suicide of Grand Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is explained in an official statement from the local house published in the *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung*. The statement says that the Grand Duke attempted to become engaged to a German Princess, but the difficulty in negotiations for dissolving previous obligations weighed so heavily on his mind that he ended his life.

Verdict for Legless Soldier.
Private Harry B. Quinn, of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, in an action against the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for the loss of both legs; won a verdict of \$75,000 from a jury in the Supreme Court but the amount was reduced by Justice Dagro, before whom the action was tried, to \$35,000. Bauman, at the time of the accident, was guarding a bridge at Lynchburg, Va. A freight train ran him down as he was crossing a trestle. During the testimony the details of the accident were of such a nature that one juror fainted and a court had to be adjourned.

New Weight Limit on American Parcels.

Mr. E. H. Everett, the American Postmaster at Shanghai has received advice from the Postmaster General Mr. Barleson, that the weight limit on parcels to and from Shanghai and the United States has been increased to 50 lb. The former weight limit was 20 lb. This will permit of many parcels being despatched through the United States Postal Agency which heretofore had to take the slower freight route. The new order will be particularly advantageous to despatches from the United States to Shanghai of general merchandise, which because of the congested state of freight traffic in the United States is now taking many months. With the weight maximum fixed at so high as 50 lb. a large variety of merchandise capable of being made up into parcels of not too great bulk will now be carried by post. Although the weight limit is more than doubled, the limit of size remains before—84 in. totalling the length and largest girth of the parcel. This will be a very welcome news to those Shanghai people who are in the habit of ordering things from the great American mail-order houses.

NOTICES.

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HIS MASTER'S VOICE

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74184	Hae Faww Toy Young Dars Shaded
74383	Lullaby Air
92165	Rigoletto-Cortigian
87278	God Be With You
64350	In a Gentle Impromptu
64605	Little Boy Blue (Field Nativ)
64296	Musica Pubblica
55176-a	Creation-In Native Worth
17772-a	Forosetta-Tarantella
17772-b	La Gaiola-Fantasia

Save Your Eyes
ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

Perhaps one is doing more work than the other.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

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IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

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PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities,
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5, DUDELL STREET.

AMERICA'S BUOYANCY.

Archbishop of York's Tribute.

A throng that required a squad of policemen to keep in order packed Trinity Church, New York, to hear the second of the midday sermons of the Most Rev. Coemo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. Many business men, stock brokers, and bankers were in the congregation.

The Archbishop launched into a discussion of the moral aspects of the war without announcing a text. "The resolves with which the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the earth have joined hands in this war are the noblest that have ever inspired human valor," he said. "Let us ever remember that high resolves demand high deeds, and never for a moment lose sight of the great moral issues we have set before us for the sake of temporary or selfish advantage."

In the midst of the sacrifices you are already making, and the still greater sacrifices that will be required of you in the future, remember that with you as with us the result will be to lift the level of common life, which is the most desirable of all national ambitions. The level of morality in any nation will be measured by the spirit of service and self-sacrifice shown by all classes of her people. "Let us in the language of your noble President, highly resolve that we will never abandon and never surrender the principles for which we fight, the principles that alone can make human life a worthy and inspired thing, and above all dedicate yourselves in prayer to the service of millions of your fellow men who have sacrificed all they have in this great conflict. Let us never fail to live up to the things for which we are fighting."

The Archbishop closed his sermon with a picture of England in wartime, with every energy thrown into the great conflict, and with sorrow in practically every heart because of some bereavement caused by the war. "I am happy," he said, "to find here a fresher energy and a more buoyant one to meet the trials and sacrifices that sometimes makes the heart weary, and the spirit sick among those in immediate proximity to the conflict."

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No. 1 MORETON TERRACE.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

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LOST.—On Saturday from 6, Stewart Terrace, Peak, a BLACK TOM CAT, with leather collar. Finder please communicate with above address or Telephone 2532.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply:—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM. Barker Road, 1.5 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

FOR SALE.—TWO SIAMESE CATS, Male and Female, about 13 months old. Apply Box 1378 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—FOX TERRIER 5 months old, very smart pup. Apply Box 1379 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—WELSH TERRIER, thoroughbred. A good lady's companion. Owner leaving the Colony. Apply Box 1380 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—PHILIPPINE EMBROIDERIES, first class underwear, made-up blouses, etc. Also hats and a few choice orchids—Room 421, Hongkong Hotel—Hours 9 A.M.—3 P.M. every day except Thursday.

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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	1.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Supertine	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

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NOTICES.

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SINGLE TERAIS
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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company of other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 1919 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK

Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Optimal consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00.
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8, 15, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

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ANTISEPTIC and
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Specially useful for the prevention
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HONGKONG.

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WEDDING.

DUNCAN-SCOTT.—At Union Church, Hongkong, on 9th inst. by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Robert Kirkwood Duncan, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan of Greenock, Scotland, to Catherine Sinclair Scott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Scott, Quarry Bay.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

LABOUR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Seeing that so much has depended in the recent operations on the Western battlefields on a steady and increasing supply of munitions from the Old Country, it is intensely satisfying to know that Labour is now fully conscious of its responsibilities towards the nation and the cause for which our soldiers are fighting. We see that fact pointedly illustrated in the recent announcement sent to the Premier by North-East Coast engineering and shipbuilding workers and employers, who say they are determined to do everything in their power to turn out in increasing numbers guns, shells, engines, ships and other munitions of war, and that they will not until complete victory is attained. The Premier, in gratefully acknowledging the message, rightly describes this attitude as one which breathes the spirit which will win the war. What we like about this manifesto is that it comes, not from one section, but from the joint interests of Capital and Labour, which are more closely and harmoniously working together now than ever they have before.

While all have a part, and a big part, to play in this war, we do not overlook the fact that in the last resort we have to depend on our workers for the means with which to beat the Boche. That is a point which has long since been acknowledged, and no-one with his senses about him would seek to refute it. But there is a danger to Labour itself in the constant repetition of the essential nature of the workers' role. The other day it was well stated in *Blackwoods* that many recent speeches delivered about Labour have been animated rather by fear of numbers than by a love of justice. The writer there said that to worship majorities with a constant heart, and to see an element of divinity in a compact, well ordered crowd is the peculiar sin of democracy. "Labour," said the commentator, "if it respects its own strength and integrity, will turn a deaf ear to the empty songs of praise which are sung in its honour. The choice is open to it: to play a gallant part in the national revival after the war, or to hug the gilded chains of a privileged sectarianism." In those words there is much concentrated wisdom, for, with the added power which Labour has won since the outbreak of war, and the growing recognition of its strength, there is a distinct danger that after the struggle the workers will be led away from that largeness of view which they now, in the main, hold. In other words, their outlook may become sectarian rather than national, and that would be a calamity not only to the workers themselves, but to the nation generally.

We have seen what the so-called "supremacy" of the workers has done for Russia, and any country which respects itself and entertains hope for the future would naturally wish to be spared from the humiliating experience which has befallen our former Ally. A writer put it well, other day when he declared that the "supremacy" of any one class will not make for general happiness, adding that none should be for a faction, but all for the State—and we cannot attain that summit of good fortune if we use the word "supremacy." Lord Milner recently proclaimed his "abiding faith in the mass of our fellow-countrymen." We are with him. There may be those who put personal and party gain before national welfare, but we think they are in a minority. The nation as a whole is sane enough to see that co-operation between all sections is a necessity if this war is to be won, and we see in the closer union of the interests of Capital and Labour great promise for the days ahead. The war has provided a great opportunity for the breaking down of the old barriers of distrust and suspicion by both the one side and the other. And it is happy circumstance that, in these critical days, the evidence shows a strong inclination by both to regard each as a necessary partner in the great task which lies ready at hand and which will await attention in the future.

A Surer Outlook.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's latest judgment on the Kaiser and his War Lords is only what we ourselves had arrived at long since, and when he says that the Western offensive, following the shameful treatment which has been meted out to Russia, has proved that organized Prussian brutality is seeking world domination, he is only repeating a truism that should have been apparent to all thinking men much earlier in the struggle. But this pronouncement coming from the strong man of the British Labour Party, and coupled with the assertion that the latest attack in the West has drawn the British people together in a consecrated and determined effort to destroy militarism, has a value of great significance, for it demonstrates that in the midst of the most crucial epoch of the war there is a unanimous resolve on the part of all classes at home to wage the war to the only end consistent with the principles of justice and humanity. We have been told by not a few experts that the latest German stroke had a political as well as a military aim, and the weakening of the Allied morale was doubtless sought after through a victory of German arms, but like so many Teuton plans, this scheme has not only gone astray but recoiled on the heads of the originators. The wanted military machine has failed to break the Allied line and must have suffered enormous casualties, and far from engendering dismay among the peoples of the Entente, the battle has stiffened the opposition and inspired afresh that enthusiasm which marked the opening days of the war.

The Vladivostok Incident.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Allied representatives have informed the Commission of Foreign Affairs at Petrograd that the landing of British and Japanese troops at Vladivostok is wholly and solely a local affair, the former have thought fit to proclaim a state of war existing throughout Siberia. What the recently formed "independent" Government of Siberia will have to say to this is not yet known. But as it is probable that they know more of the real situation at Vladivostok than do the authorities at Petrograd, the likelihood is that nothing at all will happen as the result of this ill-timed proclamation. No hostile action will be required in Vladivostok if the just demands of the Allies are acceded to. The Russians will have only themselves to blame, if, by the attitude they have adopted now or by any methods of retaliation they may adopt in the near future in any part of Siberia, they jeopardize that province. Japanese business premises have quite recently been pillaged and Japanese killed in Vladivostok. Surely this, together with the fact that it is imperative that order should now exist in the port, fully justifies the Allies taking matters into their own hands for the time being.

Success of Our Air Reprisals.

Telegrams continue to come to hand indicating that the air reprisals which the Allies are conducting against the Germans in their own country are meeting with splendid success. The Hun is now having a good taste of what he ought to have received long ago, for, unquestionably, effective retaliation for the raids on Paris, London and elsewhere can be met only by the means which are now meeting with so much success. The latest news regarding the reprisals is to the effect that at Cologne British aviators, besides doing very considerable damage to property, accounted for a large number of soldiers in a troop train which was ready to start for the western front. The raid, it is stated, "caused the greatest panic," which one can readily believe knowing well how the enemy while thoroughly inhuman in his bombing of British or French towns has given ample proof that he dreads nothing above everything else the dropping of bombs on his kids and tin. To the credit of our airmen it will be seen from the message just quoted that, as far as possible, places of military importance are only attacked.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO MAKES RELIGION HIS FIRST OBJECT, MAKES IT HIS WHOLE OBJECT.—Rush.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0.4d.

Spotted Fever.
For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday there were 14 cases of spotted fever, with nine deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Committed for Trial.
The two men, who were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, with the murder of a sugar boiler employed at the China Sugar Refinery, at Ye Wo Street, were committed to the forthcoming Criminal Sessions for a week-day afternoon.

Misplaced Trust.
A jeweller, broker, of 5, Wab On Lane, has reported to the Police that on April 8 he entrusted a friend with a quantity of pearls and diamonds, valued at \$2,700. The friend promised to sell it for him, but he has apparently absconded.

Insurance Dividend.
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., have received a cable from the head office in Shanghai informing them that the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend to shareholders of \$18, and the adding to reserve of \$200,000.

For His Lady Friend.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, with hawking bangle without a licence, at Yauwai. It was stated by Sergeant Talloch that bangle was a wood having out of which a certain kind of hair oil mesh used by Chinese was extracted.

The defendant said that he was only buying some for a lady friend. His Worship imposed a fine of \$6 or 12 days hard labour.

St. George's Day.

Members of the Society of St. George are reminded that vouchers for seats at the Theatre are obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Bentley, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, to-day. Vouchers are to be exchanged at Messrs. McIntire's on and after Thursday, the 18th inst. The box office opens at 9 a.m. on that day, when seats will be allotted in order of application. Payment for tickets, \$5 each, is to be made at Messrs. McIntire's.

A Fire.

A fire broke out yesterday's time at a mat-hed builder's store at the junction of Pennington Street and Yee Wo Street, when a large quantity of palm leaves, stacked in a wooden shed caught fire. The origin of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion. The Fire Brigade, under Station Officer Lane, attended, and the fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The shed was destroyed, and the damage is estimated at \$350. The property was not insured.

Market Obstruction.

A fish dealer in the Central Market was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's morning, with causing an obstruction by weighing fish at his entrance to the market. His Worship enquired whether there was room to weigh inside, and Inspector Kent stated that there was plenty of room but the man preferred to weigh the fish just at the entrance to save him the trouble of going inside. There was a good deal of that going on. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or seven days' hard labour.

A Guiltless Chinese.

A rent collector of Canton, who is temporarily residing at 52, Portland Street, Yauwai, has reported to the Police, that on April 7 he came to Hongkong from Canton by the steamship Kwai Tung, bringing with him the sum of \$8,000, in bank notes which had been entrusted to him by his mistress to pay to his master at 11, Wing Wo Street. While on the steamer he met a man, who subsequently induced him to carry with him \$6,000 at 278, Reclamation Street, on the promise that if the money was put into a certain safe there it would multiply into \$100,000 in twenty-four hours. Needless to say, the man to whom the money was given has not been seen since.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The ninth and last of the series of Club Championship races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class and Hayward Hays and Gail Class was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

Handicap Class.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P) Olinnet Rocks (S), Lyman Bacon (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance:—9.1 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Dione	2:22	3:43.41	3:46.03
Rolla	4:37	3:42.07	3:42.54
Jessica	1:35	D.N.S.	—
Diana	4:45	3:47.35	3:42.50
Colleen	7:07	D.N.S.	—
Aileen	9:03	D.N.S.	—
Position	Points for Race	Points to Date	
(1) Diana	7	45	
(2) Rolla	5	41	
(3) Dione	4	43	
— Jessica	—	—	
— Colleen	—	—	
— Aileen	—	18	
Winner of Championship.			

One Design Class.

Course:—Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S), Olinnet Rocks (S), Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance:—2.7 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Aileen	Scratch	4:58.53	—
Bonita	—	D.N.S.	—
Daphne	—	4:47.48	—
Halcyon	—	D.N.S.	—
Position	Points for Race	Points to Date	
(1) Daphne	5	37	
(2) Aileen	3	30	
(3) Bonita	—	—	
— Halcyon	—	19	
Winner of Championship.			

Hayward Hays and Gail Class.

Course:—Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S), Olinnet Rocks (S), Channel Rock (S), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance:—3.7 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Lyabethow	1:27	5:18.47	5:20.14
Dawn	1:27	5:15.35	5:17.02
Tourette	—	43 D.N.S.	—
Gail	—	43 D.N.S.	—
Lady Ursula	Scr.	5:17.41	5:17.41
Dorothy	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
Ashore	—	43 D.N.S.	—
Position	Points for Race	Points to Date	
(1) Dawn	8	55	
(2) Lady Ursula	8	38	
(3) Lyabethow	5	48	
— Tourette	—	39	
— Gail	—	37	
— Dorothy	—	8	
— Ashore	—	13	
Winner of Championship.			

The fifth and last of the Series of Cruiser Club Championship Races was sailed off on Sunday last, and resulted as under:—

Chinese Rig.

Course:—Mark Boat opposite Bonnie's Mill, Junk Bay (S), Tatum Rock (S), Start, Murray Pier, and Olinnet Rocks, Finish, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Distance 17.1 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
La Oigile	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
Vesper	22:20	3:25.17	3:01.57
Vera	29:10	4:45.43	4:18.33
Feather	32:05	4:41.25	3:29.20
Luna	35:08	5:53.30	3:23.30
Mist	35:00	4:10.42	3:44.42
Queen Bee	—	—	—
Position	Points for Race	Points to Date	
1. Vesper	8	26	
2. Irene	6	24	
3. Feather	5	24	
4. Mist	4	15	
5. Vera	3	25	
— La Oigile	—	—	
— Queen Bee	—	—	
Winner of Championship.			

English Rig.

Course:—Mark Boat opposite Bonnie's Mill, Junk Bay (S), Tatum Rock (S), Start, Murray Pier, and Olinnet Rocks, Finish, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Distance 17.1 miles.

La Oigile Scr. D.N.S.

CLAIM AGAINST AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Judgment for the Plaintiffs.

On April 3 in the Mixed Court at Shanghai, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, judgment was delivered in the case in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation sued the Austrian Lloyd to recover the sum of Tls. 8,868.40 due on a bill drawn on the Bombay branch of the defendant firm and purchased by the plaintiffs prior to the war. At the last hearing it was ordered that the writ should be served on Mr. Wm. Pocher, the local manager of the defendants.

Mr. G. E. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Pocher appeared for the defendants.

In giving judgment, the Assessor said:—This is a claim for Tls. 8,868.40 including interest at 7 per cent. to November 20, 1917, being the balance of a bill dated August 4, 1914, for Tls. 17,425 drawn by defendants upon the Agency General Austrian Lloyd, Bombay, to the order of plaintiff bank which was duly presented on September 2, 1914, and dishonoured by non-acceptance.

From the correspondence which was subsequently exchanged between the parties it appears that defendants wrote to plaintiffs on September 11, 1914, requesting that the amount of their liability on the bill might be reduced to Tls. and inquiring what rate of interest the bank proposed to charge. The bank complied with this request on September 19, giving the rate of interest as seven per cent. After further correspondence defendants wrote on October 28, professing their willingness to pay on return to them of the two drafts (first and second of exchange). In a letter of the following day defendants state that they are in a position to pay the amount at once, but take exception to a premium charged by the bank, which from the bank's letter of the same date appears to be the difference caused by the fall in exchange between August 4 and September 19. Finally on October 29 defendants notified the bank that they were unable to discharge their liability by reason of a prohibition of the Austrian authorities prohibiting payments to alien enemies during the period of the war. Certified translations of this document and of an Order in Council of October 22, 1914, have been produced to us by defendants.

On the outbreak of war between China and Austria-Hungary this constraint was removed and plaintiffs are now entitled to sue defendants in the Courts of this country. Defendants' claim to be relieved from payment of interest accruing during the period of prohibition rests in our opinion, on no equitable basis, in view of the fact that there has apparently been no payment into a non-interest-bearing Enemy Dividends Account but defendants have enjoyed the full use of this money for the period in question. Judgment must be entered for plaintiffs with costs.

English Rig.

Course:—Mark Boat opposite Bonnie's Mill, Junk Bay (S), Tatum Rock (S), Start, Murray Pier, and Olinnet Rocks, Finish, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Distance 17.1 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M. S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
La Oigile	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
Vesper	22:20	3:25.17	3:01.57
Vera	29:10	4:45.43	4:18.33
Feather	32:05	4:41.25	3:29.20
Luna	35:08	5:53.30	3:23.30
Mist	35:00	4:10.42	3:44.42
Queen Bee	—	—	—
Position	Points for Race	Points to Date	
1. Vesper	8	26	
2. Irene	6	24	
3. Feather	5	24	
4. Mist	4	15	
5. Vera	3	25	
— La Oigile	—	—	
— Queen Bee	—	—	
Winner of Championship.			

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who has recently appeared much in the public eye, belongs to the more prosaic and temperate wing of the Labour party. In the old days one arranged Labour leaders in England according as the spot of the Marston, or at any rate the Shavian, doctrine was or was not in them. Those in whom it was found were the doctrinaires of the new school and rather "dangerous," and the others belonged to the old guard and were associated entirely with safety. It was only the lifting of the ground under their feet that had carried the old gang out of the orthodox Liberal latitudes. Nowadays this classification will not hold. The war has sorted out Labour politicians into new categories, and no one knows when he picks up a Labour member whether he is tame or savage—a pacifist or a bitter-end.

Mr. Henderson was of the old gang. As a native of the North-east of England he will never quite get the old Liberalism out of his system. He belongs to Methodism, which from its several forms has very largely equipped the Labour party with leaders. And this being his bringing up, he has learned his public speaking in the pulpit and employs the somewhat rostrum and somewhat style of pulpit oratory. He is a man into whose soul the term has for ever entered, and no one could indeed see him settle to the table after a stormy session of his party and imagine that England will ever take any harm from his hands.

May I be allowed to say, writes an Irish correspondent to a London paper, that Irish people like to think that many of the great qualities of President Wilson are traceable to his Irish ancestors? Mr. T. P. O'Connor has correctly described the President as being descended from sturdy and refined Ulster stock. It is particularly joy to me that a kinsman of my family is governing the great American Republic in the spirit of the ancient Brehon laws, which were founded on noble principles of divine justice, as opposed to mere material might. I am still young enough to hope to live to see the same principles re-introduced into the Government of my own beloved native land.

Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone—he is still alive!—says that he recently whispered a message from New York to Chicago—a distance of about 900 miles—and received a whispered reply. We have sometimes shouted from Hare Street to the Calcutta Telephone Office and received no reply at all. Now we understand why the telephone people advise us to speak softly. It is a case of "whisper and I shall hear." We wish, however, that Dr. Bell could do some whispering in Calcutta; he would learn a thing or two—Englishmen.

Watch-night services are the invention of John Wesley. He designed them, however, not as annual, but as monthly institutions. Kingswood colliers, who before their conversion had been accustomed to spend their Saturday nights drinking in the houses, began to transfer their meetings to sobriety, singing and praying till the small hours of the morning. Wesley was asked to put a stop to these unconventional assemblies, but "comparing it with the practice of the ancient Christians," could see no cause to forbid it, and instead appointed the meetings to be held once a month, "near the time of the full moon."

"Julian the Teut" parades a victorious progress through Scotland, writes the Scottish correspondent of the N.O. Daily News. Glasgow's total on a real accounting, moreover to 14 millions—a record, even for the cities in the United Kingdom. Leth followed with 21,000,000 and put on a record per head of the population—221. A Scot finished the week with 24 millions a sum which will be exceeded when the accounts are all added up.

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	*Hirano Maru T. 16,000	THURS. 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT. 13th May at 11 a.m.
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York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	SUN., 14th Apr. at 10 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wofang	Fri., 12th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongang	Fri., 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 20th Apr. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—These sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Managers from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Hongkong frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued, owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Passengers on this line have a matter of minutes in passage, accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Amoy and Shanghai from via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A rapid service is maintained with Amoy and Manila with good passenger accommodation, sailing from Hongkong every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE—Sailings approximately every five days for passengers and cargo, calling at Amoy when management calls.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Amoy, Canton, Saigon, and other ports. TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Amoy and Canton.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS

Big Fleet of Vessels at Tientsin.
The port of Tientsin, which recently experienced a temporary lull, became suddenly enlivened by the arrival of a big fleet of vessels yesterday morning, says the "Manchuria Daily News" of March 23. The fleet consisted of 18 steamers, mostly for the loading of Manchurian produce for home ports, etc.
O. S. K. Steamers on European Line.

The O. S. K. has it on the schedule to despatch the s.s. Luzon Maru, 4,076 tons, as the first steamer on the European service towards the end of next month. She will be armed with a 4.7 inch gun at the stern and equipped with a wireless apparatus. The s.s. Yerinio Maru, 3,385 tons, and Saigon Maru, 4,538 tons, to follow in her wake will be similarly equipped.

The Proposed Canals in China.

It will be remembered that in November last (says the "Japan Chronicle") a contract was signed at Peking for a Japan-American loan of \$6,000,000 to be expended on the construction of large canals from Tientsin, Chihli and Shantung. Of that amount \$3,500,000 was advanced by American capitalists represented by the American International Corporation, and \$2,500,000 by Japanese capitalists represented by the Nippon Kogyo Ginko. Though the loan has been signed, no action has yet been taken towards starting operations to build the canals. It is now reported, however, that it has been decided to begin operations from April next. These will be undertaken under the supervision of Messrs. Siemens, Cary & Co., but it is said that all the machinery and other materials are to be supplied by Japan, while some Japanese experts are also to be engaged.

South Pacific Clear of German Raiders.

A Pacific Port (Kokusai Special Correspondence from the Associated Press).—The South Pacific Ocean has been swept clean of German raiders, according to an announcement by the commander of a British warship which has been on patrol duty along the West coast of South America. "I am positive that the See Adler was the last German raider in the Pacific," said the Captain. "Ample warning will be given to shipping if there is any possibility of another raider entering the Pacific. The various rumours of German raiders generally emanate from pro-German sources and are sent out in the hope of retarding the movement of Allied vessels and worrying ship owners and operators." According to officers of the vessel, there are thirty-nine German steamers and fifty-one sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 23,000 tons in the Pacific. Among them is the Potosi, 3,755 tons, the world's largest sailing ship. Peru, Ecuador and Colombia all have opened their ports to Allied shipping, said the cruiser's officers.

Sales Contracts and Charter Parties with Foreigners.

There is no room for doubt that the sale of merchantmen to foreigners is "tabooed" in fact, although it is confirmed in black and white by no statutory law. A number of applications for the Government sanction for sales contracts have failed to obtain the desired permission. The same may be said of charter parties with foreigners. At least the authorities seem to be following a negative line of policy also in this direction. A few instances may be cited. The s.s. Kiao Maru was contracted to be chartered to a Bombay foreigner, but the Government sanction was not forthcoming. The case with the s.s. Shinko Maru met with no better luck. She was to be chartered to a foreign shipping firm also at Bombay to run east of Port Said for one year at the rate of ¥43 for delivery in April. It was quite recent that a Japanese shipping firm at Hongkong proposed to charter five steamers from Japanese firms, but failed to secure the required sanction for three of the steamers for the reason that they were to be sub-chartered to foreigners. "Manchuria Daily News."

More Nickel for War.

It is understood that the Government have agreed to make a loan of 3,000,000 dollars (\$300,000) to the British American Nickel Corporation, subject to certain conditions, as to control the object of the loan, solely connected with the production of the war.

SUMMER VACATION
TRIPSBRITISH COLUMBIA
AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIESAN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD.Sailing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and
Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes.

—REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT—

Empress of Asia April 11th	Empress of Russia July 4th
Empress of Russia May 9th	Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd	Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
Empress of Asia June 6th	Empress of Russia Aug. 29th
Monteagle	Monteagle

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For particulars regarding passage, fares, and hotel and recreation of accommodation, and for full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	May 22nd.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Canton Road.

Telephone No. 141.

THE WAR.

Some of Its Medical Triumphs.

It is a familiar paradox that war is a great stimulant to life-saving, writes Mr. G. H. Davis from the French front. Millions of men are subject to close control and observation in every hour of their sojourn in the armies, and it is their obvious interest to aid the tireless efforts of doctors, surgeons, nurses, and all the auxiliary health services. Those favourable conditions have, at least during the period of relatively stationary warfare, so far outweighed the difficulties due to dirt and delay in treatment that in many directions most remarkable results have been obtained. In its dimensions, and otherwise, terrible beyond precedent, this war, as regards the Western field if not generally, will be marked in history as that in which the chief causes of loss in former wars—disease and wounds—were first reduced to a minimum.

You cannot at the post of danger obey those warning symptoms that would send you flying to the doctor near home. And if you are wounded too seriously to walk down, everything may depend upon the speed with which you are found, dressed, and despatched to the appropriate centre for treatment. No adequate words of praise can be found for the spirit in which the doctors and surgeons of France, supported by a vast army of nurses and administrators, have grappled with such exigencies.

"I have been privileged to see them at work, from the tiny dressing station in the line through all the stages to the great base hospital for difficult or special types of cases. They are far above any need of praise, a growing measure of success is their sufficient and glorious reward."

"One of the most satisfactory instances afforded by records of typhoid and the paratyphoid fevers. This baleful group of infective diseases, so disastrous in former wars, has been fought down to insignificant proportions. This is regarded as a triumph for the protective 'vaccine' against typhoid, the use of which began in the Army early in 1915."

"Up to less than a year ago, when reliance was placed upon a series of large hospitals within ten or fifteen miles of the front, the pressure was such that some operations were necessarily delayed, with the result that gangrene or tetanus set in, or wounds became infected; while it was difficult to distribute cases to the most suitable centres for longer treatment. A new system now exists based upon the discrimination from the first, at the dressing station or advanced ambulance, between light and grave or special cases. These being dealt with at a short distance, the mass of average wounds are examined at the advanced ambulance or vaccination hospital, where in many cases, submit to a rapid preparatory treatment, and are then sent by motor, train, or boat to a suitable hospital for complete cure."

"I may illustrate these generalities by reference to the splendid and unprecedented successes of the treatment of the wounded in the French offensive between the Aisne and the Ailette. This, it will be remembered, was a severe enterprise, involving the capture by assault of the fort and plateau of Malmaison, the neighbouring quarries, and other strongly fortified points. It is therefore not surprising to find that a fifth of those struck down, were too seriously wounded to be evacuated at once and had to be dealt with on the spot."

"One-third of the total were wounded in the limbs, another third in the arms, and sixteen per cent. in the head. Shell explosions accounted for nearly three-quarters of them. Of the whole number 5.18 per cent. died; and the fatal cases of gaseous gangrene and tetanus were so rare as hardly to count. Perhaps the most notable fact is that a fortnight after the battle there remained in the army medical formations only 1.30 per cent. of those who had entered them."

"Preliminary antiseptic dressing and stitching has enormously increased the chances of recovery, and even more remarkable results have been obtained at the large

LEFT TO STARVE.

Sir F. Milner Demands Justice for the Wounded.

Not only justice but generous treatment for the glorious men who are saving our Empire and our homes is the demand which Sir Frederick Milner makes in a letter complaining of the delays of the Ministry of Pensions and the unfair decisions of the Medical Boards.

As things are now, when a man, whether married or single, is discharged, he receives only 14s. a week until his pension is settled, which often takes months. "A poor chap wrote to me a short time ago. He had lost both his legs. He returned to his wife and children to find he had to live on 14s. a week. He wrote three or four times to the Pensions Office, but with no effect. This went on for, I think, eight weeks, and then he wrote to me, and on my application the full amount due to him was paid, but you can imagine his feelings meanwhile."

The fastest and simplest way would be to continue pay and allowances till the pension is settled, says Sir Frederick. As for the Medical Boards, he promises that if there is an inquiry he will produce very startling evidence. "A poor lad was hit in the face by liquid fire, and his face so terribly distorted, he was unable to do anything for himself. He was awarded 10s. a week. On my enquiring the reason I was told that the Medical Board had decided it was lupus, and not attributable to his military service. I was able to bring overwhelming evidence to prove that it was not lupus, but caused entirely by this horrible liquid fire, and got the fullest pension allowed for face disfigurement."

"But what are you to think of a Board that can't distinguish between lupus and terrible burns? asks Sir Frederick. Here is another case:—

"A gallant lad joined up in 1914. He was all through the terrible retreat from Mons, all through the advance of the Aisne, was invalided home, then sent out again, and was all through the Loos battles. He was invalided home with epilepsy, and a grateful country awarded this gallant hero 4s. 8d. per week and left him to starve. The reason given by the previous Medical Board in this case was that the man was subject to epilepsy when a child. What if he was? He can't have had much epilepsy about him when he fought through Mons, the Aisne and Loos."

Sir Frederick asks for the return of the Medical Boards, and also of the practice of the Pensions Ministry of giving gratuities in lieu of pension to men who have been wounded or who have broken down after considerable service.

Peking Notes Rising.

The Peking notes of the Banks of China and Communications have been steadily rising in value as we predicted since the capture of Yuchow and have gone up about 10 points, says the Peking Daily News of April 2. According to a vernacular paper a meeting of the bankers in Peking was held the other day under the auspices of the Banks of China and Communications to discuss the measures which should be adopted to raise the notes to a fixed value, and a resolution was passed to the effect that certain measures should be taken for that purpose. On account of this some of the more optimistic papers predict a rise in the value of the notes to between seventy and eighty per cent. in the course of a few days.

base hospitals by Dr. Garret's and other methods of continuous disinfection, aided by bacteriology and radiograph. Whether by the first or the secondary stitching, three-quarters of the fractures so treated now yield a cure without complication. Fewer mutilations, fewer deaths, quicker recoveries—an elaborate organisation lies behind these magnificent achievements, as well as new surgical methods, and a greater spirit of devotion. Let us never forget to honour the gallant men and women who have won them."

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date—
Acknowledged to 8th March, 1918. — \$25,421.67

Since received—
Mr. F. G. Beake, Whampoa, Sub. March 29.90
M. S. S. Sub. April 5.00
N. N. 5.00
Collected by "Municipal Worker," Naval Fancy Dress Dance, per Miss D. Goodall 19.00
H.K. Tennis League, per Dr. F. Lindsay Woods, Asst. Hon. Secretary 75.00
% of sweep at Rifle League Match at King's Park, April 6th. 6.50
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 9:—

The Oil Kings 33.90
A.B.L. 30.00
H.P.W. 25.00
Lo Wu Camp 16.90
G.A.P., F.O.J., A.S., F.G. at \$10. 40.00
J.A.O., A.M.L., at \$10 20.00
A.W.L.B., G.E.S., F.A.W., S.W., J.M.H., B.S.N., H.O.S., H.E.N., N.S.M., J.V.R., O.B.E., R.H., T.A.L., G.S.A., E.R.T., S.H.D., A.F.F., A.E.G., H.B.L.D., S.G.N., at \$5 100.00
J.H.R., R.K., P.H.H., W.S., Wallaby II, F.B., G.M.S., A.O.L., at \$3 24.00
W.B., F.W.J., D.J.F., W.N., E.W.M., E.M.F., A.D.G., O.H.D., R.G.H., H.J.N., O.H.B., R.J.B., T.B.O., R.A.W., R.P.T., J.A.R., A.E.M., R.T.B., A.S.L., T.O.D., J.M.J.G., C.F.M., L.H.L., W.J.M., N.J.A., H.M., J.B.J., W.G., L.L.C., D.R., K.B.L., M.B., H.W.D., C.B.R., P.M.H., J.H.S., O.B., W.R.M., J.H.G.G., F.S.T., E.G.S., F.S., at \$2 86.00
E.M., T.O.N., G.M.L., at \$1 3.00

Expended to 8th March, 1918. — \$25,915.97

Since expended:—
4,000 cigarettes for local troops 200,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the front 512.47
Undercharge on previous invoice 198.55
\$26,627.09

Balance on hand 292.08

W.A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918.

Acknowledgments.
Driver Maana, 234265, 8th D.O.C., B.E.F., France. Many thanks for cigarette received. They are always a gift to a soldier.

Major Wm. B. Bunn, Command. 9th (S) Bn. The Black Watch. A case of 10,000 cigarettes are on their way to the Battalion from London sent as gifts by the Hongkong Cigarette & Tobacco Fund. Please accept my very best thanks for your kindness, the gifts are much appreciated by the men as naturally the ration of cigarettes is small for the average smoker and these gifts go a long way towards adding to the comfort of the men in the trenches. Although the winter is almost past now we have still the wet season to face and that perhaps is the time we dislike most and every little comfort is keenly felt. Again, thanking you on behalf of the Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel P. M. Gilliat, Command. 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots On Active Service. The Regiment wishes to thank the Cigarette & Tobacco Fund, Hongkong, for the very much appreciated gift of cigarettes which arrived in good condition.

Opt. H. Lyle Phillips, Asst. Adjutant, 7th Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment, B.E.F., France. I am

writing to acknowledge the receipt of, and thank you for, the magnificent case of cigarettes we received last week from you on behalf of the Hongkong Cigarette & Tobacco Fund. I should have written before, but they were received the day prior to going up to the line and consequently I had no time. We are now out again "at rest," as the higher authorities humorously call it, in other words training hard and getting the new men fit for the next tour in the line. The cigarettes, coming as they did the day before we went up to the line, were more than usually welcome, and you can be pretty certain that a very large number of them were smoked under fire and in reconnoitered country. I hope a large number of the men have written to the individual donors in Hongkong, but I'm afraid the number will be small compared with what it would have been had they been received when we were out of the line. In this case I hope you will forgive them in view of their being up to the line, and me also for acknowledging your gift late. Such gifts as these, besides being very welcome to and deeply appreciated by the men, serve to show how closely our far flung Empire is bound together in such trying times as these. Again thanking you on behalf of the Battalion.

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TRIALS OF THE TRAVELLER.

American Overseas Regulations.

Rules forbidding travellers on steamships leaving the United States to carry more than a specified amount of money, any letters or other means of communication, and regulating their conduct in other particulars, were issued by customs collectors of the ports on February 15.

Under authority of President Wilson, Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued orders forbidding travellers leaving the country to carry on their persons or in their baggage in excess of the following amounts of money: United States notes, national bank notes and federal reserve notes not to exceed \$5,000 for each adult; American silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins and silver certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult, and gold certificates not to exceed \$200 for each adult. There is a fine or imprisonment, or both, for violations.

One of the new rules issued at New York forbids the sending of fruit, flowers, candy or other gifts to friends departing on steamships. Travellers leaving New York are requested to limit the articles they take to necessary wearing apparel and toilet articles. All baggage which is to be retained in the warehouse should be delivered on the pier 48 hours before sailing time.

For all articles of commerce a shipper's export declaration must be surrendered to the collector's representative on the pier before they may be laden on board the vessel.

By the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, it is unlawful for any person to send, or take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing, or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail.

In absolutely necessary cases a licence to take out and such matter out of the country may be granted upon application to the collector of customs at the port of embarkation, at least 72 hours before time of sailing. In case any of these or other forms of communication is to be delivered directly or indirectly to the enemies or ally of the enemy countries, the application for a licence shall be made to the local branch of the War Trade Board.

The practical business man may wonder at this idea, but that it is not what Castlereagh called the Holy Alliance, a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense, is proved by the fact that in more than two millions of square miles in tropical Africa these conditions exist to-day.

In 1884 the assembled representatives of 14 European met in Berlin, and declared that they were conscious of settling in a spirit of metal goodwill the most favorable conditions for the development of commerce and civilization in certain parts of Africa, and of preventing misunderstandings and disputes which may in future arise as new territories are annexed on the African coast. With this object they agreed that in the "Common Basin of the Trade of all Nations" shall be free, and that every Power which exercises or will exercise sovereign rights in the territories above mentioned cannot therein concede any monopoly or privilege of any sort in commercial matters.

Such was the agreement arrived at, and which is in operation to-day. I submit that it is within the region of practical politics to apply this agreement to the whole of tropical and sub-tropical Africa, to Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine, to the coal and iron fields of Lorraine, to every territory in fact upon which the jealous eyes of the industrialist are looking to-day. To safeguard this agreement, that is needed, further steps in Africa there should be no mining of natives except for police purposes, and in addition that there should be an international court of appeal for the purpose of the adjudicating on any alleged breach of these obligations.

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DEMOCRACY AND THE CAPITALIST.

How to Make a Durable Peace.

Lord Henry Bennet, M.P., writes as follows in the Daily News:—

The Prime Minister's last speech in his welcome contrast to his previous utterances; the moderation of its tone is a tribute to the rising power of Democracy. Self-determination, government with the consent of the governed, he rightly declared, must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war. We all hope that victory of the Allied nations will make the world safe for Democracy; yet it is to be gravely questioned whether the mere right to vote will secure a durable peace.

If we honestly desire the permanent peace of the world we must probe deeper. The supposed wisdom of nationalities have, no doubt, caused current, but what student of history can deny that of late years the real disturbing factor has been the pressure put by groups of investors and financiers upon their national diplomacy? During the last ten years the concrete issues which have given diplomats trouble have not been so much affairs of honor or nationality as disputes as to who shall lay claim to Mesopotamia or dig out metals from Mount Atlas. As one of our most brilliant writers puts it: "The modern Arab does not want Naboth's vineyard; he wants money in it. It is an illusion to think that the fact that a country is democratically governed is a guarantee that its diplomacy is free from the control of the financier."

How to be master in its own house is a problem which Democracy has yet to solve. Hitherto finance has been in the saddle and ruled mankind. Henceforward mankind must rule finance, and direct its activities away from the promotion of rivalry and conflict to harmonious co-operation in the production of wealth.

If the world could be assured that no portion of the undeveloped areas of the globe, whether in Africa or Asia, would be treated as a closed preserve by whichever Power in its hopes to be in control of it; if free trade and equal opportunity for the investment of capital were assured, the peaceful influence of commerce would be a reality; and not a mid-Victorian fiction; the deep underlying causes of the propagation of this war would be removed, and the permanent peace of the world become a possibility.

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WEEK'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

Dutch Report of Opinions on War and Peace.

Amsterdam, March 18.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant prints a long interview with a "personage who returned recently from a week's visit to Berlin," where he talked with a number of prominent persons, including Baron van der Borch-Jacobson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Dr. B. Drews, President Minister of the Interior; Dr. Solf, Minister for Colonies, and Lieutenant-General von Stein, Prussian Minister of War. The consensus of opinion, the visitor gathered, was that the the greatest difficulty in arriving at peace negotiations is that Germany dare not or will not relinquish any military advantage unless certain that peace negotiations have a chance for success. He adds:—

"They agreed perfectly, for instance, with my objections against 'bombing' London, and admitted that for the sake of peace it was better they stopped. Yet they said, the raid must continue for military reasons."

Among other things the visitor, apparently a Dutchman, said: "I had occasion to meet several members of the American colony. To my surprise, the Americans in Berlin enjoy the greatest freedom. They are quite satisfied with their treatment and apparently are possessed of sufficient means to live in the comfortable styles to which they have accustomed. My objections are raised against the speaking of English by them in hotels and restaurants, neither do the waiters object to speaking English, with their American customers."

A Beggar's Excuse.
When charged with begging in D'Agular Street a Chinese told Mr. Dyer Ball, state magistrate this morning, that he was sick and could not get any work. The mendicant was fined \$5 or fourteen days' hard labour.

If it is untrue that the Powers are incapable of co-operation in the development of the unexploited portions of the globe, it is equally untrue that the various international groups of traders and financiers must of necessity engage in cut-throat competition and rivalry. There are many instances where international trade rivals have discovered that their interests lie in co-operation, and that regulation of relations serves them better than conflict. For instance, I read in Mr. Woolf's book, "International Government," that the shipowners of eleven different nationalities interested in shipping in the North of Europe, have formed an agreement to regulate competition and fix a minimum freight tariff. Again, in 1904, the British, German, French, and Belgian manufacturers of steel rails agreed to each country's own territory, and the export trade was regulated for three years on the basis of 1,360,000 tons annually. Britain was allotted 55.80 per cent. of the export trade; Germany 22.83 per cent.; Belgium 17.67, and France 4.32 per cent.

There are doubtless many other instances, but I hope there is enough to prove that co-operation between nations, both in the ordinary course of trade and in the exploitation of the undeveloped areas of the world, should not be beyond the wit of a League of Nations to arrange.

Whatever sacrifice this entails upon the capitalist would be infinitesimal compared to the gain to humanity in general. Doubtless there would be local

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Prosperity of Korea.
The report of the Bank of Chosen (Korea) for the half-year ended December 31, 1917, submitted at the 17th general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank at Tokyo on February 18, besides showing the institution's state of general prosperity, gives a review of general economic conditions in Korea. Coming as it did after an unusually prosperous first half-year, the chief feature of the second half—before under review—is summarised in the report as one of unbroken continuance of that prosperity. During the summer, in which fell the greater part of the first half of the period under review, the usual slackness in business prevailed, the more so, as the export of rice for military use to Russia, which had been very brisk, thereby stimulating the export trade of the Peninsula in normal degree, was brought to a standstill in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Russian Government on exchange operations, and this, as it happened at the time when the quotations for rice in Japan ruled low, dealt rather a serious blow to the cereal market generally. Imports also suffered from the sudden collapse in the price of cotton yarns and fabrics, which had been constantly rising up to this time, in consequence, among other contributory causes, of the Price Regulating Laws then published. Though the first half of the period was thus frequently visited by events not altogether wholesome, the latter half was one of unbroken prosperity. In the first place, just at the time when Korean rice began to appear on the market a great storm visited Japan, it fluctuating considerably from its normal level, and this was accompanied by an extraordinary rise in the price of rice. Then the stoppage of incoming Indian cotton, and the abnormal prices ruling for American cotton, caused the quotations for Korean cotton to rise to an unprecedented level, and resulted in a large export of the crop for the year. In North Chosen, there was a large export of barbed wire, stimulated by the high price abroad, and this coupled with a large catch of herrings in the early winter, caused business conditions there to be unusually active. Furthermore, the plans for various new undertakings were pursued with increasing vigour, resulting in the establishment of numerous new companies. Mining interests had also a favourable half-year, and the export of mineral products continued large. Besides, the quotations for staples, such as beans, coconuts, and ox-hides ruled high, and transactions were accordingly extremely active. Meanwhile, the construction of harbours, railroads, and various important buildings was vigorously pushed, and it was during this period that the Chongchun-Hollung Railway was completed, all contributing to the general prosperity. However, complaints against the congestion of goods in consequence of the shortage in bottoms and railway accommodation were still heard, and the embargo placed on the import of food stuff by the American Government hindered to a certain extent the smooth working of commercial operations, but those drawbacks were far from effecting any change in the general situation. It is true that, toward the close of the half-year the movements of rice and other cereals were not as brisk as they usually are at this time of the year, but this was owing to the general well-being of the agricultural classes, who having money enough on hand, were not in a hurry to dispose of their stocks. In short, the economic conditions in Korea during the half-year December period were exceedingly active and prosperous, due to the progressive cent years in industry, commerce, and transport. Turning to the trade with Japan and other countries, imports and exports totalled Y 1,085,017, 276, showing an increase over the figures for the corresponding half of the previous year of Y 30,169,543. This expansion was due in large measure to the high price of merchandise, but at the same time may be regarded as a reflexion of the favourable conditions prevailing

in the financial world. Exports amounted to Y 47,977,673 and imports to Y 10,061,930. On the other hand, there was an export excess of gold and silver bullion of Y 4,881,683, so the excess of imports over exports was only Y 5,240,867. In describing the general condition of the Bank mention is made of the succession of the Bank of Chosen to part of the business of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Manchuria. It may be noted that the Bank of Chosen notes, though enjoying a wide circulation in Manchuria from early times, owed their circulation simply to the credit of the Bank itself and had no legal foundation. But now it was decided that the notes of this Bank should be given the status of a legal tender to be used without restriction in all transactions, public and private, in Kwangtung Province and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, and that, in emergency there, all the gold notes issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank should be transferred to the Bank. Accordingly the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes amounting to Yen 4,638,340 were transferred to the Bank of Chosen on December 1, 1917, and the gold notes in circulation in Manchuria were at least unified by this bank. In addition to this, on December 31, 1917, the Treasury Business of the Imperial Japanese Government in Manchuria, hitherto conducted by the Yokohama Specie Bank, was transferred to the Bank. At the same time, their branches in Port Arthur, Liangyang, Tieling, and Antung, were made over to the Bank. This resulted in the sudden expansion of the business of the Bank in Manchuria and also in the increased importance of its position there. In October a branch was opened at Tsingtao, and a sub-branch in the new town at Mukden, making 28 branches. The highest figures for notes issued by the Bank during the half-year were reached on December 29 at Y 83,110,289, while the lowest were on July 1, Y 39,893,780. The amount at the close of the year was Y 67,364,948, an increase of over Y 20,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. This expansion is accounted for by general prosperity and the taking over of the Yokohama Specie notes in Manchuria. The Bank was compelled to issue notes above the legal limit and on December 1 such notes were issued to the amount of Y 1,217,282, and at the end of the year they had reached Y 9,987,407. Fractional notes, originally intended for use in Manchuria, were issued to Y 833,420, but small change in Korea had become so scarce that the situation had to be relieved and it was decided to issue the fractional notes in the peninsula, with the result that Korea has not suffered from shortage of small change.

War-Time Footwear.

The American Consul at Bradford, writing on January 17, reports:—An exhibition of war-time boots and shoes has been held at the Halifax Chamber of Commerce. It is said that Halifax was chosen as one of the four exhibition centres in Yorkshire because it is an important distributing centre for boots and shoes. Formerly the manufacturing side was a promising branch of local industry. The collection consisted of 39 samples, ranging from heavy boots for officers and labourers and for women land workers and munition workers to children's boots and footwear for ordinary street use. They were all black shoes, and while apparently expensive, were of solid leather of good wearing quality throughout. They are made at controlled rates of profit. The public is urged not to make the issue of the cheaper war-time boots an excuse for buying more than actually are required, but rather to reduce the consumption of boots and shoes as much as possible. It is also important that there should not be a rush for these shoes as such as they are put on the market for at first the production will be small, but the quantity available will be an increasing one. It is said that already there has been a drop in the high prices charged by retailers for footwear, in view of this Government action.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BOND DRAWING
3 QUESTIONS AND 3 ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

ANSWER A.—99.

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?

ANSWER B.—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee!

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

The Issuing of "Seditious" Pamphlets.

Walter George Singer, an elderly man, described as a missionary was brought up at the Manchester City Police Court recently before Mr. Brierley, stipendiary magistrate, upon summons issued under section 27 of the Defence of the Realm Act Regulations.

Sir William Cobbett, who prosecuted under instructions from the Public Prosecutor, said the defendant had recently occupied a room in Birlow Terrace, High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock. His habit appeared to be to sit in a room, by correspondence, with persons associated with real houses for soldiers and sailors, and to send them, first of all, pamphlets and leaflets as to which no objection could be taken, to be placed in the rooms. Having in this manner allayed suspicion, he then sent other documents of an anti-war and unpatriotic character, intended, as the prosecution alleged, to persuade soldiers and sailors not to do their duty. Pamphlets of both kinds were sent to Mr. J. L. Grant, honorary treasurer of the Chorlton Soldiers' and Sailors' Rest. Mr. Grant discovered the nature of the second batch of papers, and at once communicated with the military authorities. The general tendency of the leaflets was, Sir William Cobbett continued, to discourage enlistment and encourage desertion.

seizable glory, immortal glory, prestige, patriotism. What are these? Invaluable nonentities. What is a nonentity? Absolutely nothing. Is it, then, worth while to waste five millions a day to rain ourselves and others for that which is only a sign of the brain? Another passage ran:—"Stop and think before you go, unless you wish to plunge the world in universal war." Other leaflets declared that to kill a man was murder, and another described "How the Kaiser tried to keep England and France out of the war." Then it was stated that we were helping to bleed France white.

Mr. J. L. Grant, of Chorlton, said on an average 40,000 soldiers and sailors passed through the Chorlton Resthouse each year, and Colonel Hutchinson, the competent military authority for Manchester, said he considered the pamphlets and leaflets likely to have a very prejudicial effect, especially upon wounded soldiers. The defendant said he did not print or speak the contents of the documents. Newspapers printed them and newsgirls distributed them. Why were not they arrested, and speakers who said these things in the House of Lords, and not he? Mr. Brierley said the defendant had been several times convicted of seditious practices, which no doubt had affected his brain. The allegation that he had attempted to "perjure his Majesty's relations with foreign Powers" was hardly proved, but in regard to the two other summonses he did not doubt that the leaflets were prejudicial to discipline, and the evidence of Detective Sergeant Houghton showed that he was in possession of seditious documents bearing no name. Upon each of these two summonses the defendant would be sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the second division, the sentences to run concurrently.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/11 Demand	3 3/4
30 d/s	3 3/4
60 d/s	3 1/4
4 m/s	3 1/4
1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
1/11 Singapore	13 1/4
1/11 Japan	13 3/4
1/11 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/11 San Francisco	72 3/4
1/11 Java	159
1/11 Manila	Nom.
1/11 Hongkong	4 1/4
Demand, Paris	4 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3 1/4
4 m/s D/P	3 3/4
6 m/s L/C	3 1/4
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco	74
4 m/s Manila	Nom.
4 m/s France	4 3/4
6 m/s France	4 3/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	Nom.
1/11 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	14 1/4
Demand, Singapore	13 1/4
On Haiphong	14 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	50 3/4
Sovereign	6 4/5 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43 2/3
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$1.00% dia.
10 "	par.
50 "	1.00% dia.
Canton 20 "	7 1/4% dia.

Butcher's Strike.
The butchers in Peking have gone on strike.
Bandage Rolling.
Hankow men have joined the ladies in bandage rolling.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (\$4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000.

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, AND SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUTET DE MONVILLE, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

EVERY 15 MIN. ON WEEK DAYS.

SATURDAY: Every 15 min. on Week Days.

SUNDAY: Every 15 min. on Week Days.

By arrangement with the Company's Office.

Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Notice and public notice available for all and already published at the time of the notice.

The Company's time tables, but not for special hire, are published at the Company's Office, No. 10, Des Voeux Road.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital — \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

— \$15,000,000

Silver — \$19,500,000

\$4,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors — \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. T. H. Bayly — Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Bayly — Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Bayly — Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. H. Bayly — Deputy Chairman

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Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The Importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Rums have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public authorities are advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengue and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be accompanied with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:— Parcel not over 3 lbs. 30 cents. Do. 7 lbs. \$1.50. Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
 Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
 Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
 Sataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
 Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
 Canton, Samahui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
 Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
 Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
 Canton and Bannet.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
 Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
 FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.
 Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
 Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
 Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
 Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
 Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
 Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
 Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States Central and S. America and Europe via Canada.—13th April, 11 a.m. Registration 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.
 The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 10th April at 5 p.m.
 Shanghai and North China.—11th April, 2 p.m.
 Hallow.—11th April, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th April.
 Straits and India via Calcutta.—12th April, 11 a.m.
 Philippines Islands.—12th April, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 13th April.
 Japan via K. be.—13th April, 11 a.m.
 Shanghai and North China.—13th April, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th April.
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—14th April, 9 a.m.
 Fuzhou via Keelung.—14th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th April.
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung.—15th April, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 18th April.
 Canton.—18th April, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—19th April, Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 10th, 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased at the majority of reporting stations. A weak anticyclone is indicated to the north of the Yantze Valley; the depression over Tongking is still in the up. The monsoon will probably set in along the east and south coasts of China during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.33 inch against an average of 7.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts.	Forecast.
N. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy and rainy, probably improving later; cooler.	
1. Hongkong & Gap Rocks.	
2. Formosa Channel.	
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow.	
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	

China Coast Meteorological Station. April 10, a.m.

China Coast Meteorological Register.							
April 10, a.m.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'lon. Force.	Weather.	